

State Orders Drug Addict Clinics Closed

Herrick Says Step Is Necessary Because Hospitals Refuse to Complete the Treatment of the Users

To Appeal to Albany

Control Commissioner Will Request Appropriation to Build Three Institutions

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
ALBANY, Sept. 15.—As the result of a conference with Federal officials, Walter Herrick, of the State Narcotic Drug Control Commission, has ordered closed the addict clinics established by the department in sixteen cities of the state. The clinics were objected to on the ground that they merely served as "drug emporiums" for addicts as long as the work begun there was not completed by subsequent hospital treatment.

Commissioner Herrick declared yesterday that the continuation of the clinics was deemed impossible because hospital treatment would be afforded for drug users. Hospital officials said to refuse to admit these victims.

"We cannot get these people into hospitals in the state," declared Commissioner Herrick. "The hospitals in Albany, New York and other cities in the state have closed their doors to them. Buffalo is the only city in the state where we still can obtain the hospital treatment necessary for complete cure."

Would Build State Hospitals
He will submit a recommendation to the 1921 Legislature calling for the construction of a state hospital system for the treatment of addicts. He has not as yet formulated any definite plans, but will work out a program soon in cooperation with State Architect Lewis F. Pilcher.

Commissioner Herrick seeks appropriations to construct three hospitals, one in New York City, one up-state, probably at Albany, and one in the western section. He declares it is just as important that the state take care of its drug addicts as it is that the state provide treatment for its feeble-minded and consumptives.

The commissioner says the number of addicts in the state is almost equal to the number of persons being treated in state institutions for the insane. There are about 35,000 of the latter and about 37,000 of the former. There are thirteen state institutions for the insane. Mr. Herrick believes three hospitals would be sufficient to handle the drug users.

Says Hospitals Closed Doors
"We were compelled to close our clinics," Commissioner Herrick said, "because it is unanimously agreed among experts that drug users cannot be cured by what we may term 'ambulatory' treatment. The object of the clinics was to bring drug users down to the irreducible minimum in their use of drugs and then send them to a hospital for a complete cure."

"We would take a man who would be using, say, fourteen grains of drugs a day, and by degrees, through clinic treatment, reduce him to three grains a day. From this point on hospital treatment is necessary. Now the hospitals won't take these people. I can't say that I blame the hospitals, because drug addicts do not make the best of patients."

"I sincerely hope the Legislature will act favorably on my appropriation request. In the event this request is granted we will reopen the clinics." Clinics were established in Albany and New York when the new department was opened, early in 1919. Since Commissioner Herrick has been in charge others have been opened in Buffalo, Binghamton, Corning, Hornell, Kingston, Middletown, Newburgh, Oneonta, Port Jervis, Rochester and Saratoga Springs. About 13,000 men and women were registered for treatment. The commission will continue its work supervising the issuing of prescriptions by physicians.

Jugo-Slavia Ratifies Peace
BELGRADE, Sept. 15.—The Jugo-Slav Parliament to-day ratified the treaty of peace with Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian treaty was signed at Neuilly November 27, and was promulgated officially on August 17. At the time of signing last November, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia failed to sign the agreement because of objections to several of the clauses of the treaty, notably those dealing with racial minorities.

P. P. C. Printing Facts

The editions of the typewritten *Literary Digest*, which we evolved last fall to meet a crisis, were acclaimed historic documents in the world of printing.

It may be that this idea has a practical application in "peace times" as well as "strike times." Annual reports, budgets, and acts of legislation can be printed economically by this method. If the copy is clean and free from corrections, it can be reproduced by photography at less cost than by composition. Moreover, the tedious labor of proofreading is eliminated. However, such printing is not as easily read as when type is used.

Publishers Printing Company
213 West 25th Street
Telephone Chelsea 7840

**Agreement Seems Likely
In British Mine Dispute**

Conference Between Government and Union Representatives Is Expected Soon

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Sept. 15.—The prospects of a settlement of the differences between the government and the coal miners and the prevention of their threatened strike were vastly improved to-day. The Cabinet conferred at two long sessions lasting most of the day. Premier Lloyd George spent two hours with the ministers.

A conference between the government and representatives of the Miners' Federation is expected soon. Lloyd George's letter, in which he said that the government would exercise control over coal until the export price approximated more closely the home price, and the letter from Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, to the Times, in which he said that the miners' strike was not political and that the question of nationalization was involved, may be considered as steps toward a compromise. They indicate the desire of both sides to reach a settlement before the expiration of the notice served by the miners, nine days hence.

The government's plans for keeping the food supply channels open are being enlarged constantly and the authorities are confident that they can handle the situation however long the strike might last.

Several large industrial organizations have notified their employees that they will shut down immediately if the miners' strike takes place. Others will operate as long as the fuel lasts, dropping their employees as it becomes necessary to shut down.

**Assault Indictment Against
City Detective Is Dismissed**
Acting on the recommendation of James M. Doherty, Assistant District Attorney, Judge Malone, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday dismissed an indictment against Detective Thomas Dolan, of the East 123d Street station. He was charged with assault in his first and second degrees. The indictment was filed last March after a fight in a restaurant on Lenox Avenue.

Dolan, with Patrolman William Sullivan, on the morning of March 7 said they had been overcharged by a waiter. A fight resulted and, according to witnesses, Alexander Gordon, John McNally and Jacob Dolgoff were beaten by detective and policeman. The case was taken before a magistrate and was dismissed.

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Arnstein Held In Contempt by Federal Court

Ruling Comes After Further Refusal to Answer Questions Concerning Assets Asked by Surety Lawyer

Jail Order Is Postponed

"Nicky" Paroled in Custody of His Attorney; Brief To Be Submitted To-day

Jules ("Nicky") Arnstein was adjudged in contempt of court yesterday by Judge Martin Manton in the United States District Court. For two and a half hours Arnstein was in the custody of the United States Marshal while his counsel, William Fallon, argued on an application for a writ of habeas corpus to keep him out of jail. At the end of an inconclusive session with Judge Manton, Arnstein was paroled in the custody of his counsel, and the matter was postponed until 4 o'clock to-day, when Mr. Fallon will submit a brief.

Arnstein was cited in contempt of court on the motion of Saul S. Myers, counsel for the surety companies, for refusing to answer questions in bankruptcy proceedings concerning his assets and which he had been recently ordered to answer by Judge Hand. Mr. Fallon said that he intended to go to the United States Supreme Court on an appeal from Judge Hand's ruling. Judge Manton suggested that he go, instead, before the United States Circuit Court, which would be sitting on November 1.

Fight to Free Arnstein
"But what will be done with my client in the mean time?" asked Mr. Fallon.

"I am afraid he will have to go to jail," "That's just what I am trying to avoid," said Mr. Fallon.

The judge signed the order committing Arnstein to the custody of the United States marshal and an assistant took him in charge. Mr. Fallon then made application for a writ of habeas corpus, saying that if Judge Manton preferred he would take the matter before some other judge, inasmuch as Judge Manton already had denied a stay.

Judge Manton said Mr. Fallon could withdraw his application and make it before Judge Hough on Friday. Mr. Fallon said he would be glad to do so if Judge Manton would admit his client to bail. This, however, Judge Manton refused to do before argument was made on the application.

"We have been on this case seven months," broke in Myers. "This man has defied every court order, defied the commissioner, defied the judges and he would like to go before some other judge."

To which Mr. Fallon replied that his only object in suggesting going before Judge Hough was because Judge Manton might be reluctant to reverse himself. Judge Manton said he had no such reluctance if he found himself in the wrong. Whereupon, Mr. Fallon renewed his application before Judge Manton.

In arguing on the application for a writ of habeas corpus, Mr. Fallon declared that Arnstein had a constitutional right to refuse to answer questions in the bankruptcy proceedings when he might tend to incriminate

himself in the action pending against him in another court. He said that the original petition in bankruptcy was jurisdictionally defective and that no court had a right to sign an order adjudging him a bankrupt.

"Concerning the statement made by Judge Hand that Arnstein had waived his constitutional privileges in the bankruptcy proceedings when he filed schedules, Mr. Fallon said that Judge Hand reversed himself, pointing out that Arnstein had no constitutional right to refuse to file schedules after having been ordered to do so by the court. He said further that even if constitutional privileges had been waived by the filing of the schedules, the questions asked him could pertain only to information found in the schedules.

Mr. Myers said that Arnstein had not been forced to file schedules, and that Judge Hand had not directed him to do so. He protested vigorously Arnstein's being admitted to bail at this time.

Mr. Fallon said his answer to the petition in bankruptcy had been filed a day late, and was therefore not effective. He said that if his client were admitted to bail he would argue the case on the first available day after the Circuit Court met. "If we don't," he said, "we will agree to withdraw all motions and applications. We are anxious to have this matter determined."

Judge Manton said he would postpone the matter, and left Arnstein in the custody of his attorney.

Soldier Kills Man in Holdup; Wife Also Shot

(Continued from page one)

trigger Nelson grasped his arm. Van Reed wrenched himself loose after a fight and ran into a back room.

While Nelson stopped for a minute to get his breath, the fight was taken up by Mooney, who had been attracted by the shots and had come to Nelson's assistance.

He followed the soldier into the dining room, where he saw him throw the gun under a table. There was no exit from this room, and after a chase round the table, Mooney finally caught up and struck the bandit on the jaw. A short fight followed and the soldier was overpowered and held until the arrival of the police.

When Sergeant Thomas Brown ran into the shop with gun in hand and saw Nelson braced against the wall, he thought he was the criminal and ordered him to throw up his hands. Nelson was too exhausted from his struggle with Van Reed to comply readily with the sergeant's command. For a moment things looked bad for Nelson.

By this time, however, Mooney was leading Van Reed from the back room up the hallway and observing Nelson's predicament called to Sergeant Brown that he had the real prisoner.

At this point Traffic Policeman Hamilton and Detective McAuliff, of the West Thirty-seventh Street station, assisted by some passersby, carried Rabinowitz into the shop, where they found Mrs. Rabinowitz lying on the floor with two wounds in her right breast. One of the bullets had gone through her body. When she was placed in a chair she insisted on holding the head of her husband in her lap until the arrival of an ambulance, which took him to the New York Hospital. He was dead before the body reached the hospital. Mrs. Rabinowitz was taken there shortly after. The physicians say she may recover.

Makes Detailed Confession
Van Reed was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street police station,

where he told of his career in the army and made a detailed confession of his crime. He was later removed to police headquarters, where he will remain until this morning. He will be arraigned to-day in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court on a charge of homicide.

Van Reed's home is in Reading, Pa., where he enlisted in the army in 1907. At the expiration of one of his enlist-

ments, in 1917, he reenlisted for the duration of the war, serving in the aerial service overseas behind the lines. He was discharged a month after the armistice, obtaining employment at the Ford factory at Kearny, N. J.

Here, he declares, he ran out of funds and bought a revolver, with which he asserts he intended to kill himself. It was the same weapon which he used yesterday. The police

found extra rounds of cartridges in his pockets. He had fired five of the six bullets in the gun.

After working as a dishwasher in a restaurant here, he reenlisted again last June and was assigned to the recruiting corps. His only known relative is Esther Van Reed, a sister, of 116 Reed Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Rabinowitzes have several children.

Czecho-Slovak Cabinet Resigns
PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Sept. 15.—The Czecho-Slovak Cabinet resigned to-day.

Prague advices on September 15 said the Cabinet had decided to resign on account of troubles caused by a widening of the breach between the Social Democrats, Moderates and Radicals of the Coalition government.

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The Painters' Strike

The general public is no doubt desirous to know some details about the latest developments in the Painters' strike.

For its benefit we are publishing the following facts:

The Association of Master Painters and Decorators of New York City, which refuses to settle, and terms itself the "trustee of the public," recently had only 60 employer members; of these, twenty-one have left it, including four members of the Board of Directors. Of those who remain, not more than four employ more than 10 painters on the average throughout the year. The rest average from 3 to 5 journeymen painters.

The "Cabinet Makers' Employers' Association" is the second opponent. It has 19 members, all of whom together do not employ more than 30 painters on an average throughout the year.

The Society of Interior Decorators, though 47 in number, has but seven or eight members who employ more than five decorators on an average through the year. The work these firms are doing is of a higher grade, and requires the service of skilled craftsmen. All such men belong to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

These three associations try to create the impression that they are fighting the battle of the public.

In their propaganda they convey the impression that the Brotherhood is now demanding

a curtailment of working hours, which is absolutely false.

The Employers—members of all the three Associations—agreed a year ago to grant the 5-day week to the Painters after a strike lasting ten weeks.

The Journeymen Painters religiously lived up to the terms of this agreement to the very last hour of its expiration.

This time they demanded no more than an increase of one dollar per day, which demand has so far been met by 922 out of approximately 1,000 employers.

Having no issue on hand to justify their refusal to meet this moderate demand, they revive the question of a 5-day week. The necessity of a shorter working week for the Painter has been amply explained to the public during our last year's struggle. Aside of the seasonal nature of the trade, its injurious effects upon the health of the Painter, proved to be sufficient reasons to deserve the public's sympathy in this cause.

As a last resort the "Employers' Associations" are endeavoring to lead their members to believe that a new "Union" is in the process of formation, which will make it cheaper.

For the benefit of their information we will quote Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor: "Not under any circumstances will a charter be issued to any new organization having jurisdiction over Painters, Paperhangers or Decorators."

Why do we take the trouble to answer the propaganda of these associations? Because we want to protect the public against their misleading statements, and because we want production to go on without interruption. There are now plenty of master painters who have settled, and are busy on housing construction. The Employers' Associations are carrying on a hopeless battle, one against the interests of the public, and in an unjust cause.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America

District Council No. 9.

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